



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with Communication Tower Projects

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is one of two Federal agencies responsible for the protection and conservation of Federal trust resources, such as threatened and endangered species and migratory birds, in accordance with the following Acts:

- Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA);
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) (Eagle Act); and
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*) (MBTA).

Included in this mandate is the review of communication tower projects. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) authorizes these projects as part of its authorization and obligations under the ESA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires a project environmental impact review. These projects primarily involve new tower construction, co-location of antennas on existing communication towers or other structures, and the repair, maintenance, or relicensing of existing structures.

With the continuing advances in cellular communication technology and widespread consumer demand for this service, the South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office has experienced a significant increase in the number of requests to review these projects. To fulfill our statutory obligations under the ESA in a timely and consistent manner, and to assist communication companies in addressing FCC and NEPA environmental impact review requirements, the Service developed the following downloadable guidance: "***September 2013 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Revised Voluntary Guidelines for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Retrofitting, and Decommissioning***".

Federally Listed Species Assessment

For new tower construction and support facilities (fences, maintenance shed, access roads, guy wires, etc.), applicants are responsible for conducting an initial assessment and site survey to determine if any federally listed species or designated critical habitat occurs within, or in proximity to, the project footprint. The South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office Web site, <http://www.fws.gov/charleston> contains information on federally protected species, such as the American wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and federally protected plants in South Carolina. Information on known bald eagle nests is also available at <http://www.fws.gov/southeast/es/baldeagle/index.html>. For projects located in suitable nesting or foraging habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) that are on public lands, contact the landowner/manager for location information. On private

lands, please go to http://www.fws.gov/rcwrecovery/recovery_plan.html to find the red-cockaded woodpecker survey protocol. If the site assessment and/or survey reveal federally protected species within the project footprint, the applicant must submit the project to our office for further evaluation and possible consultation. In addition, we recommend that you consult the Service's migratory bird Web site <http://www.fws.gov/birds/index.php>, which provides useful information on migratory birds.

The Service delisted the bald eagle from the protections of the ESA in August 2007; however, a final Rule published in the *Federal Register* on [September 11, 2009](#), implemented a permit program designed to protect bald and golden eagle populations in the future. These final regulations authorize the limited take of bald and golden eagles through the issuance of permits under the Eagle Act where the take to be authorized is associated with otherwise lawful activities. These regulations also establish permit provisions for intentional take of eagle nests where necessary to ensure public health and safety, and in other limited circumstances. Please refer to the following Web site for more information and application procedures: <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/bald-and-golden-eagle-information.php>. For any questions regarding this rule or bald eagle protection issues, please contact the Migratory Birds Division at (321) 972-9089.

Please note that ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) frequently nest on communication towers and may nest throughout the year. Confirmed nests that are inactive (no eggs or young in nesting) have no special protections under the MBTA. Although nest removal is allowed, the Service recommends nest removal only be undertaken if there are no alternatives to the required work. Where the proposed work is associated with an existing tower supporting an active osprey nest, refer to our National Migratory Bird Web site, and/or contact our Southeastern Regional Division of Migratory Birds in Atlanta, Georgia, at (404) 679-7049 for further guidance prior to any work.

Project Design and Maintenance

For new construction projects, if an assessment or survey does not find federally listed species and /or critical habitat and meets the criteria listed below, *no further coordination with the Service is necessary*. This guidance is a general clearance for all future projects meeting these criteria. For additional information and guidance please visit:

<http://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds/collisions/communication-towers.php> or,

<https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/usfwscommtowerguidance2016update.pdf>.

1. The construction of a new tower should be not more than 199 feet above ground level (AGL), and that construction techniques should not require guy wires. Such towers should be unlighted if Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations

and lighting standards permit. The tower must be in previously disturbed, urbanized, or developed areas or areas that do not represent potential habitat for federally listed species. In addition, the tower must be at least 2,500 feet from any active American wood stork or other wading bird nesting colony.

2. The construction of communication towers ≥ 150 and < 350 feet AGL provided that guy wires, if used, are equipped with bird diverter devices. All new towers > 150 feet AGL may only use flashing lights. Lights may be white or red strobe lights operating at the intensity and flash rate allowable by the FAA. This type of lighting is far less attractive to migratory birds than continuous or pulsating, incandescent red or white lights, regardless of their intensity or frequency or pulse duration. The same provisions outlined above regarding bald eagle nests and wood stork and other wading bird breeding colonies apply.
3. The co-location of a new antenna on an existing communication tower (e.g., light pole, billboard, water tower, building) must not increase the tower height over 350 feet AGL, require the construction of a new access road, nor result in additional disturbance of the site.
4. The repair, maintenance, or replacement of an existing communication tower, if the activity does not increase the height of the tower over 350 feet AGL or increase its footprint into natural vegetative communities, and occurs outside of the October 15 -May 1 nesting season of any bald eagle nests that may be on the structure. and
5. Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems (ADLS) may be used on all towers. ADLS are sensor-based lighting systems that automatically activate the obstruction lights upon the radar detection of aircraft approaching the obstruction. This technology reduces the impact of night time lighting on nearby communities and migratory birds and extends the life expectancy of obstruction lights.

For existing towers that do *not* include any modification, footprint expansion or construction, *no* further coordination with the Service is necessary. This includes those projects for relicensing of existing towers. Therefore, this guidance is a general clearance for all existing projects meeting these criteria as outlined in the Project Design and Maintenance Section.

If the applicant cannot modify or design the project to negate impacts to federally listed species, critical habitat, migratory birds, or other Federal trust resources the applicant must submit the project plans to the South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office for further evaluation and consultation. The Service recommends four modifications in order to minimize potential impacts:

1. Reduce the height of the tower; and/or eliminate use of guy wires;
2. Utilize white or red flashing lights instead of continuous burning lights. Flashing lights should operate at the minimum allowable intensity and flash rate;

3. Consider co-location onto an existing communication tower; and/or
4. Confine construction to previously disturbed areas.

The Service appreciates your cooperation in the protection of federally listed species and migratory birds in South Carolina.

Sincerely,


Thomas D. McCoy
Field Supervisor